

# WOLKITE UNIVERSITY



**College of Social Science and Humanities**

**Department of Civics and Ethical Studies**

***THE CHALLENGE OF ETHICS AND ANTI CORRUPTION DEPARTMENT  
IN COMBATING CORRUPTION: THE CASE OF GURAGE ZONE  
WOLKITE CITY ADMINISTRATION***

**By; Fikire Samuel.**

**Advisor; Bekalu.W (MA)**

**December,2020**

**Wolkite, Ethiopia**

## **Acknowledgement**

First of all I would like to thank Almighty God who helps me during my all activities without any failure as well as any complaints to My success. Secondly I would like to forward My genuine heart felt appreciation to My advisor Mr. Bekalu. For his constructive advice and guidance has made during this research from beginning up to end. Thirdly, I would like to thank My Families for their support for my work. Fourthly, I would like to thank Wolkite University they support by providing necessary materials were relevant to our works. Finally, My thanks also extended to every persons who help Me through providing relevant information during data collection.

## **Abstract**

the central objectives of this paper is to investigate to assess the challenges of ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption in wolkite town.

The main purpose of this study contain definition of ethics and anti-corruption department, its in combating corruption in wolkite town, as well as its,. This paper also contain definition of ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption in wolkite town. in Ethiopia special gurage zone Wolkite town. Not only that the study contains the definition of ethics and anti-corruption department.

The Qualitative and quantitative research methodology was used in the study for its appropriateness to assess the the challenges of ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption in wolkite town.in study area and data was collected thorough use of open ended and close ended questionnaire, key in formants for questionnaire study is municipal staff and other ordinary civil servants. The result obtained from the study suggests that challenges of ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption in wolkite town.in general level to specific level in the country. The most common challenge of ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption in wolkite towns is the lack of awareness. The finding of the study show that the high tendency of challenges of ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption in wolkite town.

## ACRONYM

AA Adis Ababa

FESACC Federal Ethiopia Specialized Ant Corruption Commission

IMF International Monetary Fund

KM Kilo Meters

## Table of content

Contents	page
1. Introduction.....	
1.1 background of the study .....	
1.2 statement of the problem .....	
1.3 Research question .....	
1.4 Objective of the study .....	
1.4.1 General objective of the study .....	
1.4.2 Specific objective of the study .....	
1.5 significance of the study .....	
1.6 Limitation of the study.....	
1.7 .....	
<b>Chapter Two</b>	
2. Review of Related Literature .....	
2.1 Definition of Corruption .....	
2.2 scale of corruption .....	
2.2.1 Ascending order .....	
2.3.1 Political corruption.....	
2.3.2 Economics Corruption .....	
2.3.3. Public administration corruption.....	
2.4 Major forms of corruption .....	
2.4.1 Bribery .....	
2.4.2fraud .....	
2.4.3 Insider trading .....	
2.5 areas where corruption is believed rampant.....	
2.6 Approaches to Fighting Corruption in Ethiopia .....	
2.7 Administrative Reform .....	
2.8 Awareness creation .....	
2.9. Accountability and Transparency .....	
2.10. Leadership/ Political Commitment .....	

2.11. Legal reform.....	.....
2.12. Objective of Anti-Corruption Commission .....	.....
2.13. Major tasks of anti-corruption commission .....	.....
2.14. Major problems encountered in Anti-corruption commission .....	.....
2.15 factors that influences the effectiveness of anticorruption commission .....	.....
2.15.1 Exogenous factors .....	.....
2.15.1.1 Political will.....	.....
2.15.1.2 Economic conditions.....	.....
2.15.1.3 Donor initiatives .....	.....
2.15.1.4 Public confidence and trust in ACAS .....	.....
2.15.1.5 Relationship with civil society actors .....	.....
2.15.2 Endogenous factors.....	.....
2.15.2.1 Independence .....	.....
2.15.2.2 Sufficient Resources .....	.....
2.15.2.3 Appropriate staffing .....	.....
2.15.2.4 Well-defined strategy .....	.....
2.15.2.5 Sufficient internal coordination .....	.....
2.15.2.6 Adequate leadership and management.....	.....

**Chapter Three**

3. Methodology of the study	
3.1 Sampling size.....	.....
3.2 Sampling design.....	.....
3.3 Data collection tools .....	.....
3.4 Data analysis and interpretation.....	.....

**CHAPTER Four**

3. Data presentation and analysis .....	.....
3.1	
3.2. Collecting data from questionnaire and interview.....	.....
3.3. Demographic characteristics of respondent.....	.....
3.4. The role of ant—corruption commission in combating corruption.....	.....

**CHAPTER Five**

4. Conclusion and recommendation.....	.....
4.1. Conclusion.....	.....

4.2. Recommendation.....

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Background of the study

Corruption is one of the greatest challenges prevalent in both developing and developed world (World Bank, 2012) it refers to series adverse consequence to countries on the political, economic and administrative of nations (Rashed et al, 1993). The fight against corruption at the national and international levels is a topic of unabated relevance for the United Nations and its members states as in tolerance of corruption is growing around the world. (Martin Sajdik, 2012). Ethiopia is Africa's oldest independent country. It is unique among African countries in that the ancient Ethiopian monarchy maintained its freedom from colonial rule, with the exception of the 1936-41 Italian occupation (CIA 2018). A coup in 1974 ended the monarchy (BBC News 2018a; CIA 2018).

The country was a founding member of the United Nations (BBC News 2018a), and the constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia was adopted in 1994 (CIA 2018).

According to The Economist in its 2017 Democracy Index, Ethiopia is an “authoritarian regime” with a score of 3.42 (out of 10) and a rank of 129 out of 167 countries. The authoritarian one-party system in Ethiopia largely excludes the public from any genuine and autonomous political participation (Freedom House 2018).

Ethiopia's economy has experienced strong, broad-based growth, averaging 10.3% a year from 2005/06 to 2015/16, compared to a regional.

Ethiopia is facing an existential threat from the proliferation of corrupt activities, adding that "the lack of proactive media role in uncovering corrupt practices and ineffectiveness of government institutions to root out corrupt practices is endangering the country's political structure". The prime minister has also said that the fight against corruption would be his administration's top priority (Xinhua 2018).

Corruption in the country ranges from petty to grand, and acts as an impediment to its development and further exacerbating poverty. Lack of accountability and transparency, low

levels of democratic culture and tradition, lack of citizen participation, lack of clear regulations and authorisation, low level of institutional control, absence of punishment, and centralisation of authority and resources are some of the factors that contribute to corruption thriving in the country (Ayferam, Bayeh and Muchie 2015; Teshome 2016).

Corruption, smuggling, tax fraud, and trafficking in narcotics, persons, arms and animal products are the key proceeds-generating crimes (US Department of State 2017b).

In spite of its universal relevance corruption has proved to be particularly harmful in Africa continent as the former United Nations secretary general, Kofi Annan once said corruption hurts the poor disproportionately by diverting funds intended for development, undermining a government's ability to provide basic services, feeding in equality and injustice, and discouraging investment and aid (assign the efficiency and impact of national anticorruption commission in Africa 2010). Based on the decision of United Nations organization agreement no. 58/04, an anticorruption commission was established in December 9/4/1995 in the world

Corruption in Africa has led to diversion of scarce state resources for wasteful and inefficient purposes, widespread unemployment, inequitable distribution of wealth and corrosion of society morality. In a nutshell, it has subverted the common good for private gain (ibid). Based on the decision of United Nations organization agreement No 58/04 an anticorruption commission was established in December 9/4/1995 in Africa.

Corruption in Ethiopia when we look back at the development and emergence of corruption in Ethiopia retrospect we could see that there were times when bribery and nepotism were not considered to be motivational factors but an offence. Nepotism was also mostly regarded as an appropriate approach to help friends and relatives. Things have changed now people have begun to call a spade a spade and deal with it seriously. (Federal ethics and anticorruption commission 2012).

Ethiopia's specialized anticorruption commission (FEACC) federal ethics and anticorruption commission was established in 2001. It is an independent federal government body accountable to the prime minister (article 3 proclamation no 433/2005)

Its mandate is to investigate, prosecute and prevent corruption (article 7 anticorruption proclamation no: 433/2005). Corruption is a scourge that eats into the cultural and political

and economic fabric of society and destroys the function of vital organs. In the word of transparency international “corruption one of the greatest challenges of the contemporary world. It undermines good government fundamental distorts public policy, leads to the misallocation of resources harms the private sector development and particularly hurts poor (shiferaw and Tasew 2007). Today corruption the most difficult social evil on many countries of the world. It is one of the attributing factors for development in many counties of the world it is behavior which deviates from duties of public role because of private regarding (personal close family private clique) status gain which may include bribery, expropriations, nepotism mishandling and abuse of authority (Alamirew, 2005)

## **1.2.Statement of the problem**

Corruption is one of the most series problems that influence the world community. If hinders the socio economic development of countries. How a day several countries are under taking various measure to curb this unethical behavior. The negative impact not corruption on development is UN questionable. Evidence across the globe indicate that corruption affect the poor in proportionality. Anti-corruption commission is perhaps the single most important factor to improve the life of the poor in proportionality (increasing transparency and fighting corruption, 2004).

Once of mechanism to combating is necessary to building knowledge how combating corruption but as many researchers in my study area said that about this issue not have enough understanding in the society. In case of this corruption easily expanding and affect many people, it shows us the impact of lack of knowledge about combating corruption. These means lack of knowledge does not reflect lack of interest potential problems.

According to Arsama (2010), the challenges of effectiveness of ant corruption commission (ACC) include exogenous& indigenous angles. According to this author the indigenous problem are and the erogenous problems are economic condition and donor initiatives, but Arsama did not focus on the mechanisms of combating corruption that employ by ant corruption commission.

According to Adane (2013), the role of civil society organization in combating corruption particularly focus on the contribution and challenges of civil society organization in combating corruption, but Adane did not focus on the mechanism on the anti-corruption.

There are many researchers that study about ethics and anti-corruption Department in many places but not conducted in wolkite town in this case a researcher try to identify the challenges of Ethics and anti- corruption Department in combating corruption in the case of wolkite town.

### **1.3. Research question**

- What is the mechanism employed by ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption?
- What is the contribution of ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption?
- What are the challenges of ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption?
- What are the possible solution for the challenges of ethics and ant corruption department in the study area?

### **1.4. Objective of the study**

#### **1.4.1 General objective of the study**

The challenge of ethics and anti corruption department in combating corruption: the case of gurage zone wolkite city administration

#### **1.4.2 Specific objective of the study**

- To examine the contribution of ethics anti-corruption department in combating corruption in wolkite town.
- To identify mechanism employed by ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption.
- To identify the challenges of ethics and anti corruption department in combating corruption.

- To find the possible solution for the challenges of ethics and anti corruption department by using different in the study area.

### **1.5 Significance of the study**

This research would have some significance; first, it may help the challenges of ethics and anti corruption department to combating corruption. Second, it is the researchers hope that this study may have some relevance to show the direction on how to reduce unethical acts. The study is important not only for the researcher but also for other researchers who are interested to study on the same area. It also provided information about the mechanisms contribute and challenges of anti corruption department for different actors involved in combating corruption.

### **1.6. Scope of the study**

The study would be conduct in SNNP Region special in case of gurage zone wolkite town and the study would focus on the challenge of ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption: the case of wolkite town.

### **1.7 Limitation of the study**

The researcher faced several problems such as

- Shortage of time due to international pandemic disease known as Covid19 case to collect data.
- Lack of reference book and other relate material.
- Finantial problems for required materials like papers.
- Unwillingness of respondents.

### **1.8. Organization of the study**

The research would contain five chapters. The first chapter contain introduction of the study, background of the study, statement of the problem, research question, objectives of the study, significance of the study, organization of the study and limitation of the study, The second chapter would be contain literature review of the theoretical and empirical work, The third chapter would contain research methodology, The fourth chapter would contain data presentation , data interpretation, and data analysis, and the last chapter would also discuss about conclusion and recommendation of the research.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. Review of Related Literature

#### 2.1 Definition of Corruption

The noun corruption comes from Latin “cum” or with together and romper, meaning “to break” corruption breaks your trust worthiness, your good reputation with others, like the new of corruption in the mayor’s office that shocked, everyone when you corrupt something is pure or honest, you take away those qualities. That is why “corruption of minors” is a serious offense in our legal system.

Corruption means dishonest or illegal behavior, especially of people in authority, allegations of bribery and corruption the new district attorney has promised of fight police corruption (oxford advance learner’s dictionary, pp.341).

Almost everyone who writes about corruption attempts to first define it some of prominent surveys includes those by heidenheiner(1970,especially pp.3-28 and chapter one), rose archer man(1978) and calendar( 1984). Almost all recognize that it is dim-out in do so give the broad range activities that could include under the rubric of corruption, one can give examples that other will agree involve corruption these examples cover patronage appointments, bribery, misuse of authority and power, and favoritism in awarding contracts. Johnston (1982) provides a typology of various types of political corruption. Some prefer a subjective (even tautological) definition “corruption is what is called corruption” (brasz, 1970, 43) by a large, all these definitions center around derivation of economic benefits from institutional power inherent in political and bureaucratic appointment many recognize that corruption involve personal relationship and may even represent informal market where formal once have either failed of been circumvented.

#### Civic and Ethical Education

Civic and ethical education is a field of study that deals with both rights and responsibilities, which is guided by social values and encouragement of active participation.

## 2.2 scale of corruption

### 2.2.1 Ascending order

Petty corruption-small scale bureaucratic or petty corruption is the everyday corruption. That takes place the implementation or end politic, where the public officials that meet the public. Petty corruption is bribery in connection with the implementation of existing law, rules and regulation and thus different from “grand” or political corruption. Petty corruption refers to the modest sum of money usually in valued and “ street level” to name the kind of corruption that people can experience more or less daily, in their encounter with public administration and services like hospitals, schools, local licensing authorities, police and soon.

Political corruption- political corruption is any transaction between private and public sectors through which collective good are illegitimately converted into private regarding pay offs. Political corruption is often used synonymously with “grand” or high level corruption distinguished from bureaucratic or petty corruption, because it in value political decision makers. Political or grand corruption take place agent the high levels of the political systems, when politicians and state agents entitled to make and enforce the laws in the name of people are using this authority to sustain their power. Status and wealth political corruption not only leads to the misallocation of resource, but it also perverts the manner in which decisions are made. Political corruption is when the laws and regulations are abused by the ruler, side stepped, ignored, or even tried to fit their interest it is when the legal bases against which corrupt practices are usually evaluated and judged are weak and further more subject to downright encroachment by the ruler.

Grand corruption- high level or grand corruption takes place at the policy formulation end of politic. It refers not so much to the amount of money. In valued as the levels of the public sphere where policies and rule are formulated in the first place usually (but not always) synonymous to political corruption. Source ([http://www.u4.no/document Fa 4ss.com](http://www.u4.no/document/Fa4ss.com)).

## 2.3 Types of corruption

Corruption takes many forms because there is no universally accepted definition; there is any valid typology corruption researcher on corruption has elaborated multiple classifications. A basic categorization considers political, economic and public administration corruption (Pederson and Johannes, 2008)

### **2.3.1 Economics Corruption**

Economic corruption can be defined as the sacrifice of the principles for the agent's interest. Economic corruption results in making profit. Economic corruption has implications of determining the loss of income how and how much for the principle the agent the consumer the economy, etc. (ibid).

### **2.3.2 Public administration corruption**

In the administration corruption the behaviors of public agent neglect the principle of efficiency, truthfulness and rightfulness. Public administration corruption results in transfer of public benefit to private benefit taking advantage of the interested power (Brinker off Derick W, 2010).

## **2.4 Major forms of corruption**

A recent study has characterized some main forms or manifestation of corruption especially in land sector according to a number of basic characteristics (Amundsen, 1999). Among the way in which corruption takes place are the form of bribery, fraud, favorites, insider trading and among the way in which corruption takes place in the sectors are- bribery, fraud, favoritism, insider trading and others.

### **2.4.1 Bribery**

It is the payment that given or taken in a corruption relationship. To pay or receive a bribe is corruption, and should be understood as the essence of corruption. A bribe is a fixed sum or a certain percentage of contract or any other favor in money or kind usually paid to a state official who, can make contract or behalf of the state or otherwise benefits to companies or individual business and clients (Al-Jurf, 1999).

### **2.4.2 fraud**

It consists of the use of misleading information to induce someone to turn over the property voluntarily for example giving forged certificate. It is also an economic crime that involves some kinds of trickery, swindle or deceit. It is abuse of discussion for personal gain without third party involvement (Pederson and Johansson, 2008).

### **2.4.3 Insider trading**

This involves the use of privileged information and knowledge that public servant possess as a result of his/ her office to provide unfair advantage another person or entity to obtain a benefit or to accuse benefit him (ibid).

### **2.5 Areas where corruption is believed rampant**

According to the outcome of the corruption survey conducted in 2001, the areas where corruption is believed to be rampant are those where financial resources are transferred from the private sector to the public sector and vice versa. Other agencies where corruption is believed to be flourishing include those engaged in the allocation of land and government housing provision of telephone and electric service, granting of loans, licensing and insurance of permits, allocation taxes and procurement of consumable and fixed assets, customs and excise and anti-corruption commission, 2008).

### **2.6 Approaches to Fighting Corruption in Ethiopia**

The Ethiopian government has adopted the preventive approach as a major course of action and line of thought in its fight against corruption with curative measures reinforcing it, given the cost effective, justice able and participatory in nature. This approach; no wonder the government look it a primary direction of sampling out of corruption at the national level. The following solutions are stated by government communication affairs office and federal ethics and anti-corruption commission federal democratic republic of Ethiopia, 2009 as a means of curbing the problem of corruption. Some of these are:-

- ✓ Establishing anti-corruption institution and expanding access of service;
- ✓ Making and taking civil service program about the corruption
- ✓ Focusing on preventive activities targeting offices particularly vulnerable to corruption; disseminating anti-corruption education by making use of media, printing material; and school systems and running permanent radio and TV programs;
- ✓ Including ethical education TV school curriculum;
- ✓ Taking strong measurement up on corrupt persons;
- ✓ Developing federal structure down to grass root level administrative\* structure
- ✓ Carrying out studies on cases and sources of off corruption;

- ✓ Delivering education by using regional language; public participation protection to persons who participate in exposing information against act of corruption
- ✓ Undertaking monitoring and evaluation of bureaucracy process the mechanisms of combating corruption
- ✓ Posting on billboard at public areas about negative side effect of corruption and etc.

As demonstrated above corruption as serious negative consequence on the development process consequently, anticorruption commissions are necessary and trust be sustained, if corruption is to be brought under control. “Corruption can only be eliminated when both public officials and the public make concerned effort not to tolerate it further” (Sara, 2007, 61)

The Ethiopian government has adopted a preventive approach as major course action and line of thought in its fights against corruption with curative measures reinforcing it. Given the cost effective, sustainable participatory nature of this approach, no wonder the government took it a primary direction of stamping out corruption at nation level. The FEACE is one of the convictions that expanding ethics and anticorruption education among the public and plugging loopholes in the working procedures of public offices and enterprises are at the heart of preventing corruption offences. It is for this very reason that the commission is currently launching wide ranging awareness raising programs through formal and informal ways with a view of to preventing corruption before it is committed, the FEACE the working.

Procedures in government departments and public enterprise thereby are plugging loopholes which may be conducive to corrupt practices. It has also been taking curative measures to make sure that corrupters did not get away with their corrupt activities (stand ton, 2007).

## **2.7 Administrative Reform**

Administrative reform is an important ingredient to combat corruption in social service. “ the administrative reform must involve clarification and stream lining of regulation and laws to reduce un accountable official’s discursion and make decision make more transparent” (world bank, 2000, 34). “Government need sound planning sustained and methodological weeding out of corrupt officials and undertaking of effective administration reforms so as not to enhance corrupt center and unit” (Hope, sr and chikulo 2000.51). Forexample elongated process of property registration should be reformed so that the corrupt practices are decreased.

## **2.8 Awareness creation**

The social norm can facilitate or discourage corrupt practice in a given society “Awareness creation seeks to publicize the negative effect of corruption, the penalties for engaging in corrupt acts and the type of behavior that is required of public official”. (Hope and Clikuso 2000, 32). Through public awareness program individuals need to be made aware of about land ownership, value, use right information as well they should know the harm it brings to individuals and society. “The treatment of corruption as large institutionally determined behaviors the recognition of firms as a potential consumer of corruption rectify some problems” (Sarah, 2007, 68). Therefore, training is a very important element of the process of behavior modification and the instilling of behavior of moral accountability and ethical behavior. Appropriate and up to date information about the system of property registration is very important issues to the society to expose wrong doings.

## **2.9. Accountability and Transparency**

“The most effective way of containing corruption is seems to that of strengthening the restraints on the exercise of power” (Robbin, 1990, 153). It implies accountability and transparency. Transparency and Accountability are the pillars of democracy and good governance. If the activities of the government are transparent and official and civil servants are held accountable for their decision the chance for corruption will be minimized.

“Lack of transparent of state institution that limited public access to government data and the lack of professionalism of civil service. Which have facilitated the abuse that have occurred” (Sarah, 2007, 191).

Accountability and transparency informs citizen about the why and how of justice system processes are implemented in the government action. By doing so it is possible to reduce rampant of corruption in the social service.

## **2.10. Leadership/ Political Commitment**

Political leadership is required to both set an example and demonstrate that no one is above law. By setting high profile focus on specific actions which can be extremely useful in sending strong signal that corruption will not be tolerated.

The type of people ruling the government is a critical importance. A strong motivated leadership is need working with a team of bureaucratic with insight and integrity, program for the elimination of corruption need the full and active support clan leader, perhaps leadership is more crucial than the social system and structure. Leaders and the people must want change (Hope, sira and Chikulo, 2005,53).

### **2.11. Legal reform**

Effective anti-corruption legislation is essential to reduce the inclination of individual to engage in corrupt practice. “Corruptions must be made a high risking activity-high risk that the perpetrators will be caught and severally punished irrespective of their status” (Hope, sr and Chikulo, 200,36). Therefore, appropriate punishment and clear rules and regulations are key tools to combat corruption.

### **2.12. Objectives of Ethics and Anti-Corruption Departments**

- In cooperation with relevant bodies, to strive to create an aware society where corruption will not condemned or tolerated by promoting ethics and anti-corruption education.
- In cooperation with relevant bodies, to prevent corruption offences and other improper ties; and
- To expose, investigate and prosecute corruption offences and improper ties.

### **2.13. Major tasks of Ethics and anti-corruption Departments**

The major tasks of the Departments are expanding ethics and ant-corruption education, preventing corruption, and investigation and prosecuting corruption offences (Ibid).

### **2.14. Major problems encountered in Ethics and Anti-corruption Departments**

In the course of anti-corruption campaigning, the Departments has faced some problems. Of all problems, capacity constraints have, up until now remained to be the most serious and challenging once. There is lack of skilled work force in all areas in general and in the area of investigation and prosecution in Particular. Not surprisingly complexity of corruption offense and existence such capacity limitations have made things every difficult for the Departments in its fight against corruption. The factor that investigation and procedures used to investigate

and prosecute other criminal acts has made matters even worse. The low level public participation in the fight against corruption and the absence of vibrant media has also times when they were deliberately providing the Departments with misleading information that the Departments sought for investigation purpose was also worse maintaining. There were also times when they were deliberately providing the Departments with misleading information. Worst of all, some of them were showing no willingness to implement the corrective recommendations of the Departments put forward to seal of loopholes that were believed to be conducive for corrupt practices. Getting the right time witness for the investigator and prosecution alleged corruption offense was also one of the major problems the FEACE faced. Before giving the testimony, many of the whistle blowers and witness want to be seeing a reliable legal frame work in place so that they could be protected from any danger that corruptors might pass on them. In an attempt to solve this problems the federal ethics anticorruption Departments developed a draft whistle blowers and witness protection proclamation to insure physical and job security protection of witness and whistle blowers. Therefore, we seek to support our partners,( donors, governmental and nongovernmental organization, development partners and other collaborations) the area of capacity building this in our option is central to the alleviation of the rest of the problems. It is our strong conviction that the mitigation of the aforementioned problems through collaborating and coordinating efforts, compounded with the serious political commitment our government has been showing to fight corruption will definitely make anticorruption campaigning in our country a success together we can defeat corruption( sandstone, 2007).

### **2.15 factors that influences the effectiveness of Ethics and anti-corruption Departments**

These factors can be broadly classification in to two categories exogenous and endogenous factors. Exogenous factors are external issues that affect the agencies institutional effectiveness while endogenous factors are internal condition that affect the effectiveness of anti-corruption agencies ability to light corruption successfully.

### **2.15.1 Exogenous factors**

Exogenous factors include external factors that impact the performance of ACAS. These factors broadly include political will, economic conditions, donor initiatives, public trust and confidence, media and ACAS relationship with civil society actors. These factors are discussed in greater detail below.

#### **2.15.1.1 Political will**

In order for ACAS to be fully effective high level political backing and commitment is critical. If there is political will, in incumbent government, can through legislation empower ACSAS and implement anti-corruption laws. Furthermore, the government can also provide ACAS with constituent funding assist them by working closely through various agencies, grant them access to government data and continuously give political support to achieve concrete results. As the same time, it is also important to recognize that besides political will demonstrate at the highest level government, there are bottom up sources of political will as well. In some cases, these sources may include “street level bureaucratic” who are public officials that deliver financial services to the general public and who are strongly committed to controlling, preventing waste, fraud and abuse (Brinker Hoft, 2010). The roles of this group in whistle belong, voicing concerns and demands, and putting pleasure on public official is an important factor in strengthening political will.

#### **2.15.1.2 Economic conditions**

This factor has to do with macroeconomic stability, and poverty which can undermine the effectiveness of ACAs. Poverty and economic shocks leads of necessary funding for those ACAs to perform their day to day operations (Meagher, 2004).

#### **2.15.1.3 Donor initiatives**

A lack of donor coordination or duplication of efforts can negatively impact ACAs. Given the most ACAs suffer from a lack of funding, donors determine which ACAs components to finance mostly based on donor choices rather than ACAS needs assessments (Woigetel, 2007). Therefore in order to enhance the effectiveness of ACAs, donors should work in partnership with ACAs rather than solely focusing on their own initiatives.

#### **2.15.1.4 Public confidence and trust in ACAS**

Because they are operating on behalf of citizens, ACAS must command full respect and credibility (IMF, 2000). In this regard, the public confidence in ACAs is a key indicator in their success.

#### **2.15.1.5 Relationship with civil society actors**

An important factor impacting the effectiveness of ACAs is building cross sectional sectarian support to create a significant mass of public official, civil society groups, and private firms (Johenson and kpundeh, 2002). Free media and non-government watch dogs play a vital role through their capacity to build public awareness and monitor ACAs activities. As gaining the public's trust is crucial to ACAs effectiveness collaboration between ACAs and nongovernmental groups is important factor in their success.

### **2.15.2 Endogenous factors**

Endogenous factors are the internal conditions that affect an ACAs fight corruption effectively. Among others, these factors include the ACAs independence in performing its functions, the specificity of its objectives in terms of the context of the country, performance, sufficiency of financial resources, and staff capacity (Human capital). These factors will be discussed below.

#### **2.15.2.1 Independence**

Independence basically refers to the ability of an ACA to carry out its mission without political interference. However; it does not mean the absence of reporting to external control rather it refers to an ACA degree of independence to freely investigate corruption wherever it suspects that it may occur without the punishment being cancelled or modified because of the interest of powerful individual and groups (Johnston,1999)

#### **2.15.2.2 Sufficient Resources**

Most ACAs operate with limited financial resources. Without sufficient resources, it is difficult to attract qualified personal especially in developing countries which often results in low-quality outputs, in addition, inadequate budgetary resources can also mean disconnected and inefficient output (for instance, partial investigations or the inability to implement planned prevention programs due to lack of funding). Thus, a key factor in budgetary consistency is solid political support and an efficient budgetary process.

### **2.15.2.3 Appropriate staffing**

Deficiencies in recruitment and training procedure are major causes for a lack of specialization among personal (de sousa, 2009). For the most part, staff recruitment is not based on task-oriented or objective oriented selection. Furthermore, most ACAs do not have a clearly defined human resources strategy that assesses human capital based on a set of pre-determined criteria. Another factor in the shortage of qualified staff is the lack funding.

### **2.15.2.4 Well-defined strategy**

A failure to understand the underlying causes of corrupt practices may lead misguided strategies in the fight against corruption. For instance, corruption should not be dealt with by law enforcement alone. However, most countries try to deal with corruption entirely through investigating, prosecuting and sentencing ( Seville, 2008). ACAs should be pursuing a strategy that fits the specific cultural context of the country. Moreover, if there is a lack of a clear strategy regarding how to fight corruption within an ACA, the impact of its operation may be minimal.

### **2.15.2.5 Sufficient internal coordination**

As previously mentioned most ACAs integrate different anticorruption functions. Such an integration of functions must be well coordinated in order for ACAs to operate effectively. For instance, the prevention and education department should work closely with the investigation department to create techniques to reduce corruption.

### **2.15.2.6 Adequate leadership and management**

Weak leadership or an inadequate or lack of a management strategy affects the performance and efficiency of ACAs (De sousa, 2009). In this regard, ACAs need to have a management team in place to lead day to day operations and a technical team to carry out specialized aspects of operations. If there is insufficient leadership, the institutions results and ability to implement ideas will be compromised, which will ultimately impact the effectiveness of the ACA

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **Research Methodology**

#### **3.1 Description of the study Area**

The Wolkite city administration is found in South Nation Nationalities and peoples regional State of Gurage zone in nearest to Woliso town around 21Km and distance from Addis Ababa 131Km. It is surrounded by kebona woreda and it was part of former goro woreda. It has latitude and longitude of 8°17'N 37°47'E / 8.283°N 37.783°E respectively. Based on the 2007 census conducted by central statistical agency this city administration has total population of 28,886 of whom 15,070 are men's and 13,792 are women's.

#### **3.1 Sampling size**

From a total population of 1500 employees of the town, 35 respondents have been selected among these 30 respondents were civil servants and 5 respondents were ordinary citizens selected as a sample size by using judgmental sampling techniques. Because these 30 employees were especially engaged in the ethics and anti-corruption practice and 5 ordinary citizens had awareness and understanding regarding about anti-corruption.

#### **3.2 Sampling design**

For this study the researcher used the descriptive design type of research. In order to describe the actual ethics and anti-corruption practice of the town.

#### **3.3 Data collection methods**

For primary method of data collection Interview, observation and questionnaire were used rather than other method of data collection because to understand the real ethics and anti-corruption practice of the town. The secondary data was collected by reviewing the town's written manuals, and annual reports.

#### **3.4. Questionnaire for key informant**

The key informants would be municipal staff and other ordinary civil society by using both close ended and open ended sampling technique. The purpose of the questionnaire for the informant would obtain and very knowledge, experience, active and information on the challenges of popular participation in the local governance in study area.

#### **3.4 Data analysis and interpretation**

The data obtained from both primary and secondary (book, document) source used classified and organized on the bases of their similarity of homogeneity character. The data was analyzed through both quantities and qualitative methods. Various table and percentile are used to present finding. Therefore researcher used applied descriptive method of data presentation or analysis the data that collects from questionnaires are analysis by using qualitative method using table

and percentage when we come to interview are analysis by qualitative method by using sentence, word and phrases.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. Data presentation & Analysis

The analysis and interpretation of this paper was based on primary data by using non-probability sampling technique which is judgmental sampling. Secondary data were also used as a base for evaluation.

The questionnaire was distributed for 35 respondents of ethics and anti-corruption department of Wolkite town. All questionnaires were prepared and distributed to civil servants and ordinary citizens and properly filled out by the staffs who were directly involved in the process of related tasks.

#### 4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

The researcher has been collected data regarding the background information of respondents in line with marital status, educational level, work experience, and position. These data has been presented and analyzed in tables and the whole analysis has been explained below.

Table 1- age level of respondents

Number	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 20 years	15	42.85 %
21-30	12	34.28 %
41 and above	8	22.85 %
Total	35	100 %

As shown in table 1 (42.85%) of the respondent were from 21-30 years and 9 (34.28) were also from 30-41 years old and 5 (22.85%) were from 41 and above years old.

Table2 sex distribution of respondent

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	20	57.14%
Female	15	42,85 %
Total	35	100 %

Source: survey result, 2020

As shown in table 57.14 of the respondents are males and 42.85 of the respondents are female as understanding this table the majority is male respondent.

Table3:- marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	16	45.71%
Unmarried	10	28.27%
Divorced	4	11.42%
Widowed	5	14.42 %
Total	35	100 %

As shown in table 3 45.71% of the respondent are married 28.57% unmarried 3(11.42%) respondent are divorce and 14.42% are widowed.

Table 4:- Educational level of respondent

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
Certificate	2	5.71%
Diploma	8	22.85 %
Degree	20	57.14 %
Above degree	5	14.10%
Total	35	100 %

As shown in table 4 57.14% of the respondent are degree 22.85% are also diploma, 14.10 respondent are above degree and 5.71 are Certificate.

#### 4.2. The challenges of ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption

In order to achieve desired goal about the challenges of ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption, it is essential to asses' information about the case by using questionnaire and interview from the community and official of the case area.

Table5:- proactive mechanisms to combat corruption

Opinion of respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of awareness for the community	15	42.85%
Lack of strong check and balance system on government employees	5	14.28%
Lack of efficient participation of public in flatling against corruption	5	14.28%
Lack of preventive action from government	10	28.57%
Total	35	100 %

Source: - survey result, 2020

As shown in table 5. Majority of respondent 42.85 of the respondent stated that lack of awareness is one of proactive to mechanisms to combat corruption before it occur. The next majority respondents 28.57% of the respondent stated that lack of improving participation of public in fighting against corruption. Similarly 14% of the respondent stated that focusing on lack preventive action in targeting offices particularly vulnerable Area to corruption, and the rest also of the respondents also said that taking lack of strong check and system on government employees. From this data the one conclude that lack of creating awareness especially to the society is a major challenges for combating corruption in wolkite town.

Table 6:- Reactive mechanisms to combat corruption

Opinion of Respondent	frequency	Percentage
Taking strong measurement up on corrupt persons	25	71.42%
Exposing the criminal body	10	28.57%
Other		
Total	35	100%

Source: - survey result, 2020

As illustrated in table 6 ethics and anti-corruption department takes strong measurement against corrupt persons the major formative measurement in combating corruption and this is supported by 28.57 of respondent's majority 71.42% the respondent also stated that taking strong measurement up on corrupt persons is best reactive mechanisms is combating corruption from the above data researcher conclude taking strong measurement on corrupt persons especially the corrupt civil servant are the better reactive mechanism to combat corruption in Wolkite Town.

Table: - 7 Attitude of the community and officials towards strong measurement

Opinion of Respondent	frequency	percentage
Yes	20	57.14%
No	15	42.85%
Total	35	100 %

Source: - survey result, 2020

As stated in table 7, the majority of respondent 57.14% shows agreement. Their reasons of agreement in taking strong measurement were to correct the individuals from committing illegal practices to increase trust between the public and government and other related issues. 42.85% of

respondents shows disagreement on the idea or taking strong measurement up on corrupt persons. The researcher concludes that the majority of respondents show their agreements on attitude of the community and officials towards strong measurement.

Table: - 8 attitude of civil servant and communities forwards rewarding to those exposing the corrupt person

Opinion of Respondent	frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	62.85 %
No	13	37.14 %
Total	35	100 %

Source: - survey result,2020

As the stated in table 8, the majority of respondent believed that rewarding these exposing the corrupt officials is one away of combating corruption and the response is supported by 62.85% of the persons. They responded that it can initiate others. To expose corrupt individuals, it also prohibits others from committing corruption. The remaining 37.14 % of the respondent rewarding is not a mechanism to combating corruption and control the corruptive individuals in the proactive mechanism, reactively taking strong measurement and rewarding to these exposing corrupt officials with quit similar. The researcher concludes that rewarding the exposing of the corrupted officials is one way of combating corruption.

Table: - 9 contribution of anticorruption department in reducing corruption

Opinion of respondent	frequency	Percentage
Protect the human and democratic right	8	22.85%
Avoiding illegal practices by balancing justice system	20	62.85%
Create comfortable situation for expanding and building basic infrastructure	5	14.28%
Able to expand Investment	2	5.71%
Other		
Total	35	100 %

As show in Table 9 as the majority 62.85 % respondent stated that ethics and anti corruption Departments in contributing by avoiding illegal practice and balancing justice system. The next majorities 22.85% were also agreed protecting the human and democratic right at the citizens is contribution of the Departments, and 14.28 % state creating comfortable situation to expand and build basic infrastructure and 5.71% helping to expand investment. in the interview also the majority sated that it contribute in expanding awareness for the society that lack of expanding awareness for the society are heart on preventing corruption offences the side. From the above data the researcher conclude that avoiding illegal practice by balancing justice system is the major contribution of the Departments in WolkiteTown.

Table:-10 major internal challenges of anti-corruption department in combating corruption

Opinion of respondent	Frequency	percentage
Lack of clear regulation and authorization	2	5.71%
Lack of sufficient number of skilled man power	10	28.57%
Low of institutional capacity	3	8. 57%
Lack of responsibility	20	57. 14%
Other		
Total	35	100 %

As illustrate in table 10 the majority 57.14 respondent's stared one of the internal challenges of ethics and anti-corruption Departments in combating corruption is lack of responsibilities. The lack of responsibility is one of the major issues to combating corruption understanding from the collecting data.

The second level is lack of sufficient number of skilled man power this problem covering in all investigation of corruption offence requires specials skills and high level of prosecution). The investigation of corruption offence requires special skills and high level of professionalism. Most of the cases can't be successfully instigate and persecuted using the skill or knowledge that the Departments used to handle other criminal acts. 5.71% lack of clear regulation and from the

above data the researcher can be deduce that lack of responsibility side is the major internal challenges of the Departments in wolkite Town.

Table: - 11 major external challenges of Ethics anti-corruption Departments in combating corruption

Opinion of respondent	Frequency	percentage
Culture	10	20.51%
Illiteracy of the society	7	20%
Lack of support from other stake holders	6	17.1%
The negligence of perspective of the society	12	34.14%
Other		
Total	35	100 %

As shown in table 34.14% of the respondent said negligence of the society is the major challenges of the ethics and anti-corruption Departments in combating corruption 20.51% of the respondent stated culture; 20 stated the external challenge of ethics and Anti-corruption Departments is illiteracy of the society; 17. 14% of the respondent lack of support from other stake holders. These factors were also supported as factors previous researches such as these factors broadly include, economic condition, donor initiatives, public trust and confidence, the media and anti-corruption agencies relationship with civil society actors are external factor that challenges the institution (Arisema, 2010). From the above data researcher can deduce that the positive perspective of the society or negligence of the society on the corruption is the major external challenge of the Departments in wolkite Town.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5. Conclusion and Recommendation

#### 5.1. Conclusion

Based on the researcher finding explain as about ethics and ant-corruption department concluded as the following:

- lack of awareness of society about corruption is one of the external challenges of anti-corruption department, lack of accountability and transparency on the official side, lack of regulation and authorization the major challenges of the anti- corruption department in combating corruption in Wolkite town, and lack of clear regulation increases personal discretion which create fertile condition to corruptive ground.
- It is true that ethics and anti- corruption department have a paramount positive contribution so economic and cultural development of a country. According to the respondent ethics and anti-corruption department increase institution capacity of the government, encourages public trust and the like. Generally it promotes a real socio economic and political development of the country. Appropriate punishment, awareness creation, clear regulation and authorization the basic tools suggested by respondent to combat corruption.

## 5.2. Recommendation

After analyzing the mechanism, contribution, challenge and hinder of ethics and anti- corruption department combating corruption.

The researcher takes the following recommendation.

- ✓ Creation of awareness to society
- ✓ Improving capability of perform function of anti- corruption from higher to lower level
- ✓ Improving the degree of cooperative working with relevant bodies.
- ✓ Building anti-corruption education Institution for their employer and in evolvment actor anti-corruption.
- ✓ Expanding anti-corruption offices though of the countries.

---

## Reference

- Abdeal, hamdok (2010), assessing the efficiency and impact of national anti-corruption institution in Africa
- Brinker off Derick W (2010) unpacking the concept of political will to confront corruption, u4 anti-corruption resource centre.
- De soursaluis (2009). Does performance matter to institutional survival? The method and politic of performance for anti-corruption agencies, EUI working paper
- Do spevive, Bertrand, 2008&ailing anti-corruption agencies cause and cures paper presente at the ISIE conference lishon, T4-16 may 2008
- Doig, Alan, David wateandRoberty Williams, 2007 why do developing country anti-corrupution commission rool to deal with corruption? Understanding the three dilemmas organizational development, performance expectation and donor and government cycle, public administration and development volume.
- Endale N. (2011) civil and ethical education module 27 issue 3,251-259.
- John Michael and kiundch J, sahn (2002), bulding a clear machahine anti-corruption condition and sustainable reform the world back institutional working paper Washington DC the world bank
- Johnson, Michael (1999) Brief history of anti-corruption agencies, in the self restraining state poert and accountable in new democracies eds.
- Macgher, Patrick (2004) anti-corruption agencies rhetoric versus reality, university of Maryland the journal of policy reform, vol.8, 69-203.
- Profile of federal ethic and anti-corruption commission (2008)
- Profile of federal ethic and anti-corruption commission (2010)
- Federal ethic and anti-corruption commission proclamation 433/2005, A.A (Addis Ababa)
- Sand ton (2007) fighting corruption and safe guarding integrity south Africa
- Increasing transparency and fighting corruption:2004

- [http://www.u4.no/document Fa 4ss.com](http://www.u4.no/document/Fa4ss.com)

**APPENDIX**  
**WOLKITE UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICAL STUDIES**  
**Research questionnaire**

Dear respondents, these questionnaires prepared for the partial fulfill fulfillment of bachelor of art in civic and ethical studies in to so know the challenges ethics and anti corruption department in combating corruption in wolkite town. So you are kindly requested to provide accurate data don't write your name and identify remain confidential hence it will not expose for others.

**Part one**

Demographic and socio economic situation of respondents put (x) in the space provided

- Sex male female
- Age 18-26 27-35  over 36
- Educational status 11-12 certificates diploma degr
- Marital status married unmarried  divorce widowe

**Part two**

1. Have you ever taken any proactive mechanisms in your area to combat corruption  
 yes no

If your answers for question number 1 is yes what are the productive mechanisms that are taken in your area to combat corruption?

- ✓ Awareness creation for the community
- ✓ Take strong check and balance system on government employees
- ✓ Improving participation of public in fight against corruption
- ✓ Focusing on preventive activities in targeting office particularly vulnerable to corruption
- ✓ If any other \_\_\_\_\_

3. What do you think are the major deductive mechanisms ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption in wolkite town?

- A. Taking strong measurement up on corruption person
- B. Exposing the criminal body
- C. If any other \_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you think that taking strong measurement up on corruption person is one mechanisms of combating corruption? Yes no

5. If your answer for question number 4 is yes low it can be?

- A. Help to corruption the individuals from commit illegal practice
- B. Increase the honest of between public and government
- C. If any other \_\_\_\_\_

6. Do you think that rewarding of individuals that combat corruption well one measures of combating corruption? Yes no

7. Of your answer for question number 6 is yea low it can be?

8. Does ethics and anti-corruption department have contribution in reducing corruption yes no

9. If your answer for question number 8 is yes what is the major contribution of anti-corruption ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption in wolkite town in reducing corruption for the commission workers?

- A. Create pure conscience for their employee
- B. Strengthen the honest between the employer and employee
- C. Create job satisfaction for the employee
- D. Develop the habit of peaceful coexistence
- E. If any other \_\_\_\_\_

10. What do you think are the majority conurbation of ethics and anti-corruption department in reducing corruption for the society?

- A. prefect the human and democratic right of the citizen
- B. Avoiding illegal practices by balancing justices system
- C. Create comfortable situation to expand and build basic microstructure
- E. If any other \_\_\_\_\_

11. What do you think and the major internal changes of ethics and anti-corruption department in reducing corruption in combating corruption?

- A. lack of clear regulation and authorization
- B. lack of sufficient number of skilled man power
- C. lack of institutional control
- E. If any other \_\_\_\_\_

12. What do you think art major external challenges of ethics and anti-corruption department in composing commotions?

- A. culture
- B. Illiteracy of the society
- C. lack of support from other stake holders
- D. The positive perspective of the society on corruption
- E. If any other \_\_\_\_\_

### **Part three interview**

1. What is ethics and anti-corruption department in composing commotions??
2. What is the objective of ethics and anti-corruption department
3. What are the mechanisms employed by ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption?
4. What is the major contribution of ethics and anti-corruption department in combating corruption?
5. What are the major challenges of anti- corruption commission in combating corruption?

